KIM, M.; LAVROV, P.; KOROTKOV, Yu.; KOLOMEYTSEV, L.

Pile foundations in permafrost. Stroitel' 8 no.11:3-4, 4 of cover N '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Piling (Civil engineering)) (Frozen ground)

KIM, M., inzh.

Noril'sk is a city on piles. Na stroi. Ros. 3 no.10:5-6 O '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Noril'sk--Foundations)
(Frozen ground)

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B168/B112

AUTHOR: Kim, Mennam

TITLE: Applicability of S. A. Chaplygin's method of approximate integration to second-order quasi-linear partial differential equations of the hyperbolic type

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 6, 1962, 31, abstract 6V148 (Uch. zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk. un-t, no. 13, 1961, 69-72)

TEXT: The author examines the equation

$$au_{xx} - 2bu_{xy} + cu_{yy} + d = 0$$

where a, b, c, d are twice continuously differentiable functions of the five values x, y, u, $u_x = p$, $u_y = q$ with the initial conditions

$x = x(t)$, $y = y(t)$ on the curve Γ. Using the characteristic coordinates $\alpha(x, y) = \text{const}$ and $\beta(x, y) = \text{const}$, the author converts the initial equation into a system of five equations, which are solved with respect to

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B168/B112

the mixed derivatives $x_{\alpha\beta}$, $y_{\beta\alpha}$, $p_{\alpha\beta}$, $q_{\alpha\beta}$, $u_{\alpha\beta}$ with the corresponding boundary conditions. For the system obtained the theorem of differential inequalities is proved and the converging approximating sequences are constructed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

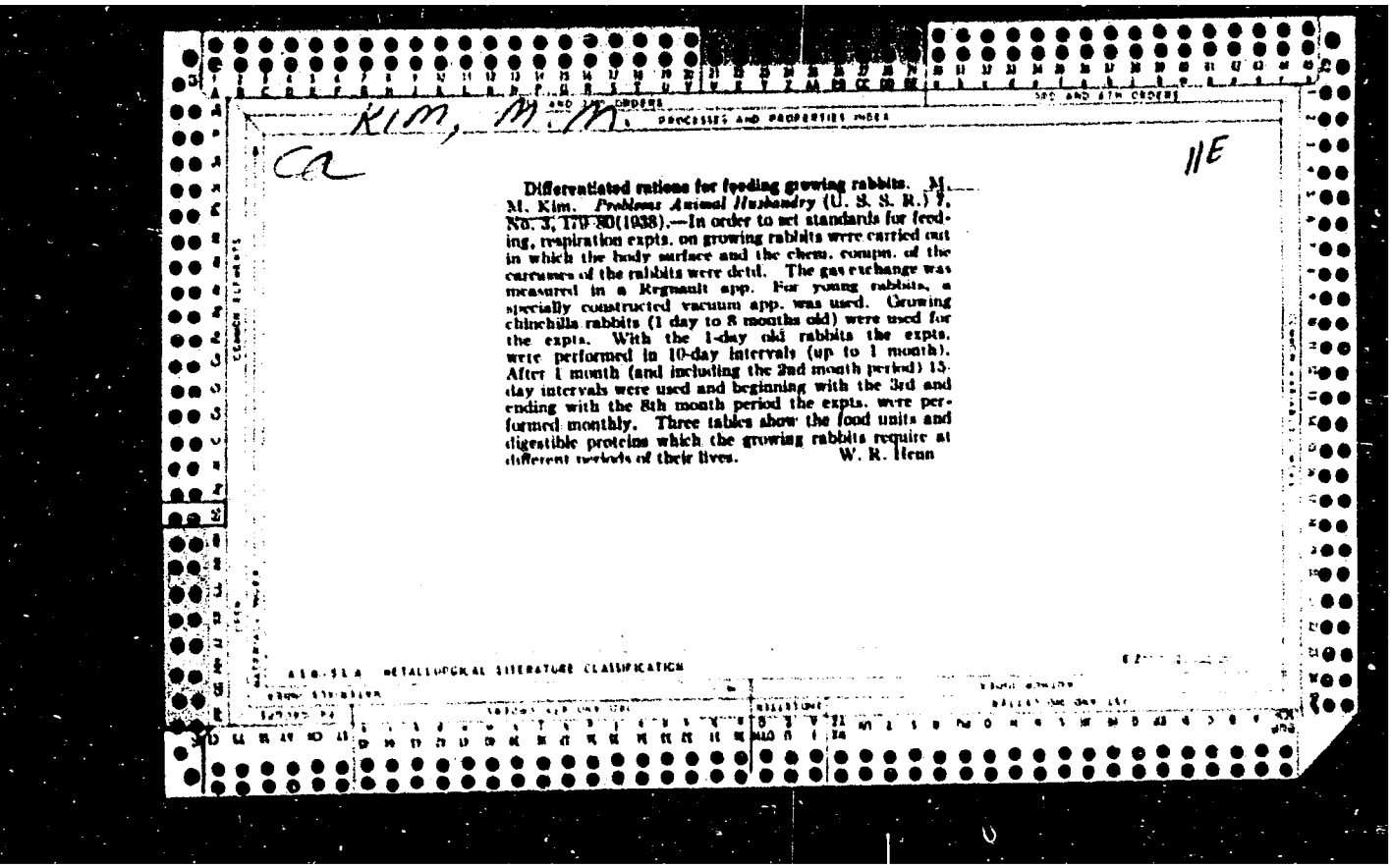
/B

Card 2/2

KIM, M.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOKHOV, N.V., insh.

Practice of using borehold charges with air spaces in Kazakhstan open-pit mines. Vzryv. delo no.51/8:169-175 '63.

1. Kazakhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Kazakhstan--Blasting)



Kim, M. M.

CA

11E

Differentiated rations for feeding growing rabbits. M. M. Kim. *Problems Animal Husbandry* (U. S. S. R.) **7**, No. 3, 179-80(1938).—In order to set standards for feeding, respiration expts. on growing rabbits were carried out in which the body surface and the chem. compn. of the carcasses of the rabbits were detd. The gas exchange was measured in a Regnault app. For young rabbits, a specially constructed vacuum app. was used. Growing chinchilla rabbits (1 day to 8 months old) were used for the expts. With the 1-day old rabbits the expts. were performed in 10-day intervals (up to 1 month). After 1 month (and including the 2nd month period) 15-day intervals were used and beginning with the 3rd and ending with the 8th month period the expts. were performed monthly. Three tables show the food units and digestible proteins which the growing rabbits require at different periods of their lives. W. R. Henn

KIK, N. N.

24199 KIK, N. N. Podsolnechnikovyy zhmykh kak zamenitel' myasa pri kormlenii lisits. Karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, 1949, No. 4, S. 47-53.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

KIM. M. M.

Silver Fox - Feeding and Feeding Stuffs

Feeding silver fox breeding stock on fish, Kar. i zver., 5, No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

USSR/Farm Animals. Rabbits. Q-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 22, 1958, 101225

Author : Kim, M.M., Lipatova, N.A.

Inst : Scientific Research Institute of Rabbit and Fur Animal Husbandry

Title : Norms for Feeding Rabbits with Vitamin A.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. No.-i. in-ta krolikovodstva i pushn. zverovodstva, 1958, No. 2,13-14

Abstract: One hundred and forty young rabbits (1½-2 months) were employed in experiments carried out by the Scientific Research Institute of Rabbit and Fur Animal Husbandry. The rabbits were divided into 7 groups (20 animals in each group). During the entire experimental period, each animal in a group received the following average amounts of

Card 1/2

KIM, Moisey Mikhaylovich; VAGIN, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich; ASTAKHOV, S.A., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn.red.

[Raising rabbits for meat] Vyrashchivanie krolikov na miaso. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz.RSFSR, 1959. 21 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Rabbits—Feeding and feeds)

BROMLEY, N.Ya.; DVORYANOV, V.N.; KIM, M.P., red.

[Rise in the material prosperity of the Soviet people and achievements in the field of public health, physical education, and sports in the U.S.S.R. 1945-1960; index to the literature] Pod"em material'nogo blagosostoianiia Sovetskogo naroda i dostizheniia v oblasti zdravookhraneniia, fizkul'tury i sporta v SSSR, 1945-1960 gg.; ukazatel' literatury. Pod red. M.P.Kima. Moskva, In-t istorii Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 55 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kim).
(Bibliography--Russia--Economic conditions)
(Russia--Economic conditions--Bibliography)
(Bibliography--Public health)

KIM, M.P., glav. red.; ARUTYUNYAN, Yu.V., red.; GUSEV, K.V., red.; DANILOV, V.P., red.p SHARAPOV, G.V., red.; IVANOVA, R.S., red.; KACHURINA, A.V., red.; RATNER, V.I., red.; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Alliance between the working class and peasantry at the present-day stage]Soiuz rabochego klassa i krest'ianstva na sovremennom etape. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSh i AON, 1962. 358 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Moscow. Akademiya obshchestvennykh nauk.
(Agricultural policy)

KIM, M.P.; KOVALEVSKIY, L.V.; MARKIN, K.I.

Intensification of the process of classification. Khim. prom. 41 no.2:42-46 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Permskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut i Bereznikovskiy kaliynyy kombinat.

KIM, M.T.

New form of work organization for railroad communication line workers. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 5 no.10:27-30 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nachal'nik otdela signalizatsii i svyazi Semipalatinskogo otdeleniya Kazakhskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Signaling)

KIM, M.V.

Service for maintaining buildings and structures in Noril'sk.
Osn.,fund. i mekh.grun. no.3:14-16 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Noril'sk--Industrial buildings--Maintenance and repair)
(Frozen ground)

KIM, M.V. (g.Noril'sk)

Using pile foundations in construction on permafrost in the city of Noril'sk. Osn., fund.i mekh.grun. no.6:19-20 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Noril'sk--Piling (Civil engineering))
(Frozen ground)

KIM, M.V., inzh.

Selecting methods for building foundation in the Norilsk region.
Prom.stroi. 37 no.8:34-38 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Noril'sk region--Foundations) (Frozen ground)

KIM, M.V.

Foundations of major buildings on permafrost in the Noril'sk Region. Stroi. v raion. Vost. Sib. i Krain. Sev. no.1:15-50 '61. (MIRA 17:11)

KIM, M.V.; BITADZE, M.A.; YERMILOV, B.F.; ZYDEL', A.I.; KUSHNEV, A.P.; LAZAREV, N.N.; MIRAV'YEV, D.M.; BONDAREV, P.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; OSENKO,L.M., red.izd-va; RODIONOVA,V.M., tekhn.red.

[Erection of foundations under permafrost conditions; from practice used in the Norilsk region]Vozvedenie fundamentov v usloviiakh vechnomerzlykh gruntov; iz opyta Noril'skogo raiona. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 53 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.)Krasnoyarskiy ekonomicheskiy administrativnyy rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva. (Foundations) (Noril'sk--Frozen ground)

KIM, M. V. insh.

Foundations of apartment houses in Noril'sk. Zhil. stroi. no.2: 11-12 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Noril'sk--Foundations--Cold weather conditions)

KIM, M.V.; SHISHKANOV, G.F.

Drafting instructions for the design and construction of pile foundations in permafrost soils. Stroi. v raion. Vost.Sib. i Krain.Sev. no.3:3-13 '62. (MIRA 17:12)

KIM, M.V.; SNEZHKO, O.V.

Method of calculating and constructing piling in permafrost soils. Stroi. v raion. Vost. Sib. i Krain.Sev. no.3:14-20 '62.
(MIRA 17:12)

KIM, M.V.

Construction of a mine building and headframe on icy permafrost soils. Stroi. v raion. Vost.Sib. i Krain.Sev. no.3:26-39 '62.
(MIRA 17:12)

KIM, M.V., inzh.

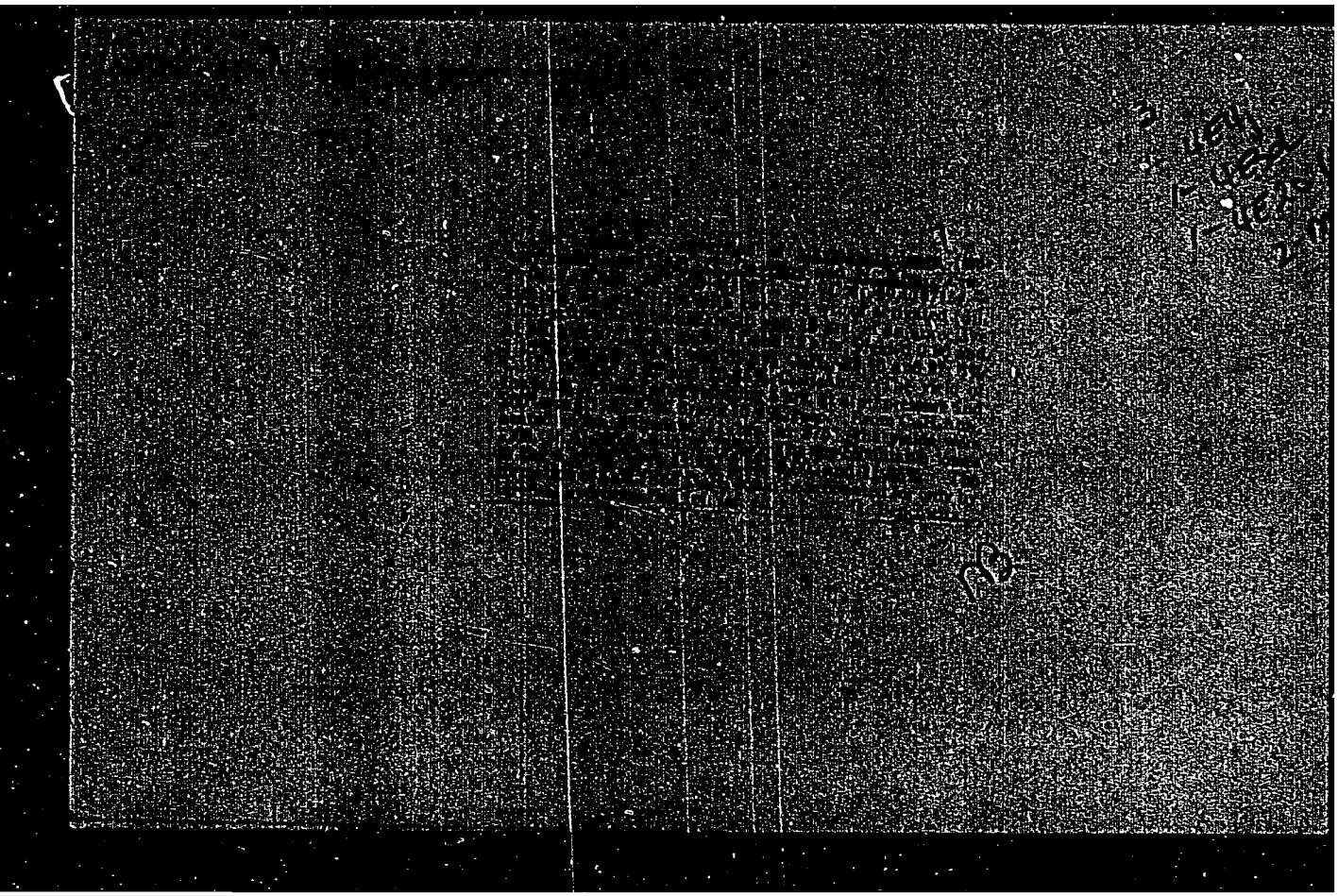
Construction of boiler houses on permafrost. Prom.stroi. 40 no.11:28-31 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Frozen ground) (Boilers)

KIM, M.V.

Construction of large-panel buildings on high-temperature permafrost soils; from experience obtained in Noril'sk. Osn.,fund. i mekh.grun. 6 no.6:13-15 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

KIM. M.V., inzh.

Experience in building unheated warehouses on permafrost. Prom. stroi. 41 no.2:28-30 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)



KIM, N., kand.arkhitektury; BLOKHIN, V., arkhitektor

Architect and technological aesthetics. NTO 4 no.10:28-31 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Zamestitel' direktora TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta promyshlennykh zdaniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Kim).
(Art and industry)

KIM, N.G.

Biology of the oyster-shell scale. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.8:56-61 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Srednaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN UzSSR V.V. Yakhontovym.

(Oyster-shell scale)

KIM, N.G. (Leningrad); RADCHENKO, O.A. (Leningrad)

Characteristics of hydrocarbon components in coal. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd. tekh.nauk.Met.i topl. no.4:168-174 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Coal--Analysis) (Hydrocarbons--Analysis)

VOLKOVA, I.B.; NALIVKIN, D.V.; SLATVINSKAYA, Ye.A.; BOGOMAZOV, V.M.; GAVRILOVA, O.I.; GUREVICH, A.B.; MUDROV, A.M.; NIKOL'SKIY, V.M.; OSHURKOVA, M.V.; PETRENKO, A.A.; POGREBITSKIY, Ye.O.; RITENBERG, M.I.; BOCHKOVSKIY, F.A.; KIM, N.G.; LUSHCHIKHIN, G.M.; LYUBER, A.A.; MAKEDONTSOV, A.V.; SENDERZON, E.M.; SINITSYN, V.M.; SHORIN, V.P.; BELYANKIN, L.F.; VAL'TS, I.E.; VLASOV, V.M.; ISHINA, T.A.; KONIVETS, V.I.; MARKOVICH, Ye.M.; MOKRINSKIY, V.V.; PROSVIRYAKOVA, Z.P.; RADCHENKO, O.A.; SEMERIKOV, A.A.; FADDEYEVA, Z.I.; BUTOVA, Ye.P.; VERBITSKAYA, Z.I.; DZENS-LITOVSKAYA, O.A.; DUBAR', G.P.; IVANOV, N.V.; KARPOV, N.F.; KOLESNIKOV, Ch.M.; NEFED'YEV, L.P.; POPOV, G.G.; SHTEMPEL', B.M.; KIRYUKOV, V.V.; LAVROV, V.V.; SAL'NIKOV, B.A.; MONAKHOVA, L.P.[deceased]; MURATOV, M.V.; GORSKIY, I.I., glav. red.; GUSEV, A.I., red.; MOLCHANOV, I.I., red.; TYZHNOV, A.V., red.; SHABAROV, N.V., red.; YAVORSKIY, V.I., red.; REYKHERT, L.A., red.izd-va; ZAMARAYEVA, R.A., tekhn. red

[Atlas of maps of coal deposits of the U.S.S.R.]Atlas kart uglenakopleniia na territorii SSSR. Glav. red. I.I.Gorskii. Zam. glav. red. V.V.Mokrinskii. Chleny red. kollegii: F.A.Bochkovskiy i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 17 p.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya geologii uglya. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Muratov).
(Coal geology--Maps)

KIM, N.I.

Improvement in lead construction of the single-channel radiation logging instrument. Razved. i prom.geofiz. no.12:5-6 '55.(MLRA 9:7)
(Oil well logging, Radiation) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

KIM, N. I.

KIM, N. I.

"Utilization of Radioactive Isotopes in Controlling Bore-Holes Conditions, at the Tuymazy Oil Fields," Utilization of Radioactive Isotopes & Emanations in the Petroleum Industry (Symposium), Min. Petroleum Industry USSR, 1957

Results of the Joint Session of the Technical Council of Min of the Petroleum Industry USSR and Soviet Sci and Technical Association, Moscow 14-19 Mar 1956.

KIM, N.I.; GALYAVICH, A.Sh.

Using radioactive isotopes for the observation of wells. Neft. khoz. 36 no.6:36-39 Je '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Radioisotopes)

BODNYA, M.D.; KIM, N.L.

Partial mechanization of loading and unloading. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.5:80 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Tashkentskiy lakokrasochnyy zavod.
(Loading and unloading)

KIM, N. N.

Meat Industry

Architectural aspect of a meat combine. Mias. ind. SSR 23 no 3, (1952)

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KIM, N. N.

KIM, N.

Architecture and layout of meat packing plants. Mias. Ind. SSSR. 25 no.3:30-34 '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Glavnyy arkhitektor Gipromyasomolproma.
(Packing houses)

KIM, N.N., arkhitektor

Unifying and standardizing sections in constructing meat combines.
Prom. stroi. 37 no.9:4-8 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1.Gipromyaso.
(Meat industry) (Factories--Design and construction)

KIM, N.N., kand.arkhitektury

Sectional principle of block construction should be introduced into the practice of standard planning and construction of light industry and foodstuffs enterprises. Prom. stroi. 39 no.6:14-19 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.
(Factories—Design and construction)

KIM, N.N., kand.arkhitektury

Some features of the architecture of modern industrial buildings in England. Prom. stroi. 39 no.7:59-3 of cover. '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyzhlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(England--Factories--Design and construction)

KIM, N.N., kand.arkhitektury

The grouping of industrial buildings as a factor in increasing the effectiveness of capital investment in construction. Izv. ASiA no.3:80-85 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Industrial buildings)

KIM, O.M.

Effectiveness of low-voltage X-ray therapy for cancer of the skin in the orbital area. Vop. onk. 10 no. 6:62-65 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik A.F. Lazarets) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, Pesochnaya 2, ul. Leningradskaya, 68, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

[illegible], O.K.

Reader's response to A.B. Koman' and M.K. Ivanov's article "Economic efficiency of the use of type GS hydraulic jacks in the Donets Basin." Ugol' 34 no.7:51-53 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Glavnyy [illegible] shakhty No.70 tresta Leninugol'.
(Hydraulic jacks) (Koman, A.B.)
(Ivanov, M.K.)

KIM, O.V., inzh.

The main objective. Bezop.truda v prom. 7 no.2:19-20 F '63
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty No.70 Karagandinskogo ugol'nogo kombinata.
(Karaganda Province—Coal mines and mining)

NURTAKANOV, N.; KIM, O.V.

Industrial testing of the GMKT unit in the Karaganda Basin.
Naukh. trudy KNIUI no.14:151-158 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

KIM, O.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Complex mechanization and automation of industrial processes in Mine No.70 of the Karagandaugol' Combine. Ugol' 39 no.8:59-62 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Byvshiy nachal'nik shakhty No.70 kombinata Karagandaugol'.

ANDREYEV, V.A.; KIM, P.D.

Electric power supply system for the Golodnaya Steppe. Mat. po proizv. sil. Uzb. no.15:376-382 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Sredazgiprovodkhlopok.
(Golodnaya Steppe--Electric power)

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B117/B201

24.2200

AUTHORS: Rodichev, G. M., and Kim, P. D.

TITLE: Study of the duration of Barkhausen jumps in an iron film

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 5, 1961, 610-613

TEXT: The present investigation was the subject of a lecture delivered at a symposium on thin ferromagnetic films (Krasnoyarsk, July 4 to 7, 1960). The magnetic reversal jumps in a film were examined as a function of their duration. In the system used for the investigation a test coil applied to the specimen served as pick-up. The specimen was subjected to magnetic reversal in a slowly changing magnetic field. The coil was connected to the amplifier. The voltage pulses caused by the magnetic reversal jumps were, after amplification, transmitted to a converter unit, and at the output had amplitudes that were proportional to the duration of the pulses at the input. The pulses received by the converter unit were sorted as to their amplitudes with the aid of a pulse-height discriminator and counted with the aid of scalers. The system used gave the possibility of recording

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pulses starting from 0.2 μsec. Most of the elements of the system were the same as are generally used for studying the Barkhausen effect. The converter unit constituted an exception. The circuit diagram of this unit (Fig. 1) was constructed in a way as not only to allow the pulse number to be studied as a function of the respective duration, but also to permit the pulses caused by the Barkhausen jumps to be integrated, i.e., it was possible to study the distribution of the jumps according to the magnetic moments (Ref. 2: Polivanov K. M., Rodichev A. M., Ignatchenko V. A., Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye 9, vyp. 5, 778 (1960)). The pulses of the converter unit were, prior to their transmission to the pulse-height discriminator, amplified by a one-stage amplifier. The system was calibrated with the aid of a generator for rectangular pulses of the type МГИ-1 (MGI-1). The amplifier placed in front of the converter unit had a transmission band of from 0.5 kilocycles to 2.5 megacycles. The amplification could be varied within a wide range. The highest amplification factor amounted to $5 \cdot 10^5$. An iron film produced by sputtering in vacuum was the object of the investigation. The backing was a 0.5·20·0.2 mm glass plate. The film was about 2000 Å thick. The axis of easiest magnetizing was oriented along the plate and during the measurements was

Study of the duration of...

in coincidence with the axis of the magnetizing solenoid and the test coil. Calculations have shown that form and duration of the voltage pulse at the input of the amplifier depends to a large extent on the time constant of the test coil. To allow the duration of the voltage pulse at the input of the amplifier to equate the duration of the change of the magnetic current during the magnetic reversal jump, coils of the least possible time constant must be used. This can be achieved by reducing the diameter of the wire used for winding, as well as the diameter and length of the winding. An enamel-insulated wire 0.02 mm in diameter was used. A further diminution of the time constant of the coil could be attained by a smaller number of turns. This, however, could give rise to an undesired diminution of the pulses and their number. It has been possible to find coil dimensions being such that their further reduction left the character of the pulse distribution curves unchanged. Although the coils differed from one another greatly (100 and 290 turns) the curves displayed the same form. The effect of the coils upon the pulse duration may therefore be considered to be negligible. In a film of 2000 Å only a minor number of pulses was found to have a duration of over 1.5 μsec. The majority of pulses was found to fall to a duration of about

Card 3/4

Study of the duration of...

0.5 μsec, whereas the maximum of the jumps in a massive specimen of a relatively small diameter corresponded to a duration of about 1 μsec. N. M. Salanskiy, V. I. Sinegubov are mentioned. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Krasnoyarsk Polytechnic Institute)

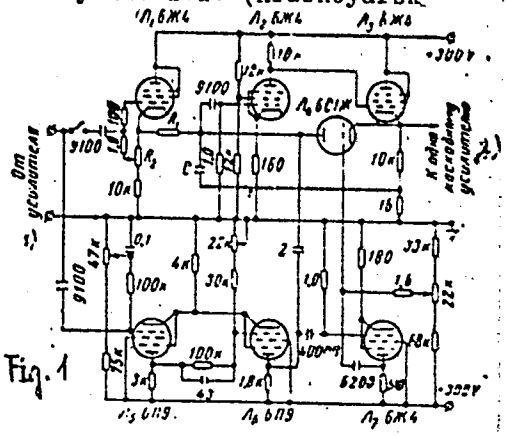

Fig. 1

Legend to Fig. 1: basic circuit diagram of converter unit. 1, from amplifier; 2, to one-stage amplifier; $Л_1$ (L_1), $Л_2$ (L_2), $Л_3$ (L_3), $Л_7$ (L_7) tubes of the type 6Ж4 (6Zh4); $Л_4$ (L_4) - triode of the type 6С1Ж (6S1Zh); $Л_5$ (L_5) and $Л_6$ (L_6) - tubes of the type 6П9 (6P9); R_1 - resistor; R_2 - potentiometer; C - capacitor.

Card 4/4

36372
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E032/E314

94.9200

AUTHORS: Rodichev, G.M. and Kim, P.D.

TITLE: On a method of studying the Barkhausen effect

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no. 1, 1962, 130 - 135

TEXT: It is pointed out that in spite of the large number of both experimental and theoretical papers on the Barkhausen effect, there appears to be some controversy about the best method of determining the magnetic moment of the Barkhausen "jumps". K.M. Polivanov, A.M. Rodichev and V.A. Ignatchenko (Ref. 3 FMM, 9, no. 5, 778, 1960) have reported that in order to determine the magnetic-moment distribution of the "jumps", the usual amplifiers must be followed by an electronic integrator. The necessity of using an integrator was deduced from considerations which did not take into account the effect of the measuring coil on the form and duration of the pulse. The transient process in the measuring coil was discussed by R.S. Tebble et al (Ref. 1 - Proc.Phys.Soc., 63, 139, 1950) but

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On a method of ....

these calculations are said to be subject to a number of limitations and therefore the present authors have extended them to a more general case. The conclusion is that the integral of the voltage pulse at the output of an amplifier should be proportional to the magnetic moment of the region subjected to magnetization reversal. Moreover, the magnetic moments may also be determined from the pulse amplitude, provided the measuring coil has a sufficiently large time constant. The present authors have also carried out an experimental study of the pulse-length distribution of the Barkhausen pulses. A circuit is described whereby the magnetic-moment distribution can be determined. The measurements were carried out on iron films obtained by vacuum evaporation onto cylindrical glass tubes. The thickness of the films was of the order of 5 000 Å. Four different measuring coils were employed and it was found that the pulse-length distribution is very dependent on the particular coil employed. The pulses are longer for larger

Card 2/3

coils. When the time constant of the coil is sufficiently large, the pulses have roughly the same length. The maximum pulse length obtained was 2.5 μs.
There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Krasnoyarsk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1960

Card 3/3

34180

S/048/62/026/002/029/032
B117/B138

24,2200 (1147,1164,1482)

AUTHORS: Kim, P. D., and Rodichev, G. M.

TITLE: Large Barkhausen jumps in thin ferromagnetic films

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 2, 1962, 306 - 310

TEXT: This paper was presented at a conference on magnetism and antiferromagnetism. The dynamics of the domain boundaries was studied by investigating the large Barkhausen jumps in thin (1500 to 2000 Å) iron and Fe-Ni-Mo vacuum condensed films, with a magnetic field directed along the base. Some of these films underwent complete magnetic reversal in one Barkhausen jump. The measurements were made with a monolayer measuring coil no. 1 (length 10 mm, winding diameter 1 mm, 328 turns) and with two series-connected coils no. 2 (length 0.2 mm, 100 turns each). The authors were able to make experiments similar to those of Sixtus and Tonks (Ref. 1, see below) and to study the field dependence of the rate of propagation v of the oppositely magnetized domain. For magnetic reversal in fields lower than H_c

Card 1/3

Large Barkhausen jumps ...

artificial nuclei must be created. This was done by means of an additional coil. The v value determined was not in agreement with the rate of boundary migration $\dot{L}$, as the boundary is not at an angle of 90° to the direction of displacement. To determine $\dot{L}$ and, consequently, also the parameter of elastic damping β, which determines the losses due to boundary migration, the exact shape of the boundary must be known. The proportionality of v to $(H - H_o)$ found is equivalent to the proportionality between $\dot{L}$ and $(H - H_o)$ as the shape of the boundaries did not change during the movement. Both v and H_o depend on the shape of the boundary, itself dependent on the method by which the nucleus was created. The dependence of H_o on imperfections and material defects was studied in Fe-Ni-Mo films. The study of large Barkhausen jumps may be of great practical importance since the hysteresis loops of the substances subject to magnetic reversal in one jump, are highly orthogonal. There are 5 figures and 4 non-Soviet references. The four references to the English-language publications read as follows: Sixtus K. J., Tonks, Phys. Rev., 37, 930 (1931); 42, 419 (1932); 48, 425 (1935). Williams H. J. et al. Phys. Rev., 80, 1090 (1950). Gelt

Card 2/3

34180

Large Barkhausen jumps ... S/048/62/026/002/029/032
B117/B138

J. K., Bell System Techn. J., 33, 1023 (1954). Kittel C., Galt J., Solid State Physics, 3, p. 437. New York, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Krasnoyarsk Polytechnic Institute)

Card 3/3

L 26631-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP5025337 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/003/0467/0469

AUTHOR: Kim, P. D.; Rodichev, G. M.

ORG: Krasnoyarsk Polytechnic Institute (Krasnoyarskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Determination of the parameter of tensile damping in thin films

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 3, 1965, 467-469

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic induction, iron alloy, nickel alloy, molybdenum alloy, metal film, magnetic thin film, single crystal, iron oxide, magnetization

ABSTRACT: The authors have shown that the parameter of tensile damping β can be determined by means of eddy current during boundary motion and can be experimentally calculated. The determination of parameter (β) in thin films will help to explain the mechanism of losses associated with boundary motion. Films obtained by the vacuum volatilization of the Fe-Ni-Mo alloy on glass slides were used. Curves are shown on the function of velocity of the distribution of the inverse magnetization of the field area of two films from Fe-Ni-Mo alloy. From these curves which satisfy the equation $v = A(H-H_0)$ the value of a coefficient was

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UDC: 538.114:539.216.2

L 26631-66

ACC NR: AP5025337

found to be $A_1=(9\pm3)10^4$ cm/sec.e and $A_2=(2.4\pm0.8)\ 10^4$ cm/sec.e. Using the coefficient A, the parameter of tensile damping β can be calculated if the exact form of the border motion is known. The calculated parameter of a film with a thickness of 2000Å was found to be $\beta=0.12\pm0.04$g/cm^2.sec and for a film with a thickness of 1000 Å was $\beta=0.23\pm0.08$g/cm^2.sec. The values found are close to the values β obtained from the monocrystals of Fe_3O_4. Orig. art. has: 3 fig.

SUB CODE: 11,20/SUBM DATE: 25Nov64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 8087-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/GG

ACC NR: AP5027132 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/004/0504/0507

AUTHOR: Rodichev, G. M.; Presnetsov, V. N.; Kim, P. D. 44,55 44,55 44,55 41 B

ORG: Krasnoyarsk Polytechnic Institute (Krasnoyarskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) 44,55

TITLE: Irreversible processes in the quasistatic alternating magnetization of thin films

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 4, 1965, 504-507

TOPIC TAGS: irreversible process, magnetization, magnetic thin film 44,55 2/

ABSTRACT: Although the hysteresis loops obtained experimentally in the quasistatic alternating magnetization of thin films in general recall theoretically obtained hysteresis loops, there is a main difference between them. In a theoretical hysteresis loop, the process of alternating magnetization appears to be a homogeneous rotation of the magnetization (reversible and irreversible). The process of quasistatic alternating magnetization is not a homogeneous rotation, and the appearand and growth of domains plays a large role in it. By a study of the Barkhausen effect and observation of the domain structure, the present article attempts to analyze the processes of the shift in boundaries and the rotation of the magnetization and to evaluate their contribution

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.216.2:538.24

L 8087-66

ACC NR: AP5027132 O

to the change in the magnetic moment of a film. The tests were made on films of 80NKhS alloy produced by vaporization of the metal in a vacuum. The spraying time was 6 sec. The thickness of the films was 2000-2500 A and the diameter of the patch was 9 mm. Hysteresis loops obtained on one of the films at a frequency of 400 cycles, at different angles to the axis of weak magnetization, exhibit a well developed monoaxial anisotropy. An oscillographic study was made of the Barkhausen skips, with alternating magnetization at different angles to the axis of weak magnetization, and with the application of a transverse field. It was concluded that there are no significant regions of the film which are subject to alternating magnetization by a skipping type or rotation. A figure shows the dependence of the contribution of the skips to the total change in the magnetic moment of the film on the angle between the alternating magnetization field and the axis of weak magnetization. A second figure shows the dependence of the contribution of the skips on the magnitude of the direct current field perpendicular to the alternating magnetization field. The smallest of the skips observed had a duration of about 0.5 microseconds, and the largest from 150-200 microseconds. The dependence, obtained experimentally, of the irreversible change in the moment of the film on the magnitude of the transverse field differs strongly from the theoretical. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: EM/ SUBM DATE: 25Sep64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

KIM, P.M., inzh.

Introduction of frameless gravel-bakelite filter blocks.
Shakht.stroi. no.8:21-23 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Filters and filtration)
(Mine drainage)

KIM, R. A.

"Investigation of the Process of Sowing Grain With Conical Sieves." Cand Tech Sci, Georgian Agricultural Inst, 17 Nov 54. (ZV, 5 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

TETRONAS, L.V.; [illegible]

[illegible]

KIM, S., agronom

How we obtain 440 poods of rice per hectare. Zemledelie 26 no.3:54-56 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kolkhoz "Kommunizm" Gurlenskogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Uzbekskoy SSR.

PUSHKIN, P.S.; KIM, S.A.

Improve the forms of the organization of shoe-sple cardboard manufacture. Kozh. obuv. prom. 6 no.6:7-10 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

KIM, S. V.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Economic Sciences at the Institute of Economics

"Problems of the Theory and Practice of Building the Basis of Socialism in the Korean People's-Democratic Republic."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

KIM, T.A.

Ecology of the house mouse (Mus musculus L.) in Kyzyl Kum. Nauch.dokl. vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:39-42 '60. (MIRA 39-42)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii Krasnoyarskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

(KYZYL KUM--MICE)

L 18375-63 EPF(n)-2/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pu-4 WW/
ACCESSION NR: AP3005821 JD/JG S/0279/63/000/004/0089/0094

71
67

AUTHOR: Savitskiy, Ye. M. (Moscow); Kim, T. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Structure and properties of alloys produced by substitution of the eutectic

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metallurgiya i gornoye delo, no. 4, 1963, 89-94

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium-silicon alloy, copper-aluminum alloy, magnesium-silicon-alloy eutectic substitution, copper-aluminum-alloy eutectic substitution, substitution effect, tensile-strength change, ductility change, resistivity change, linear-expansion change, microstructure change, tensile strength, ductility, elongation, linear expansion, microstructure

ABSTRACT: The microstructure and physicomechanical properties of Mg-Si and Cu-Al alloy in which the eutectic was substituted by Al or Zn-Al alloys have been studied. A series of five Al-Cu alloys containing 40 to 53% Cu had the eutectic (53% Cu + 67% Al melting at 548C) replaced by a Zn base alloy with 20—25% Al melting at 460—480C. In Mg-Si alloys containing 16—23% Si, the eutectic (1.4% Si—98.6% Mg melting at 645C) was replaced by 99.99% pure Al melting at 660C. The substitution of the eutectic was performed in a vacuum unit

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4

(see Fig. 1 of Enclosure) invented by Ye. M. Savitskiy (Author's Certificate No. 69308, 10 January 1946, Byulleten' izobreteniy, no. 9, 1947). Complete substitution of the eutectic in a cast specimen weighing 70—150 g required heating to a temperature 10—30C higher than the melting temperature of the eutectic. The substituted alloys were hot-pressed and heat-treated. Mg-Si alloys with the eutectic substituted by Al were annealed at 400C and tempered at 190C. Microscopic examination revealed that the structure of the Al-Cu alloys consists of $CuAl_2$ crystals surrounded by a eutectoid with 75% Zn and 25% Al. In the Mg-Si alloy structure crystals of Mg_2Si compound are surrounded by a molecular solid solution of Mg_2Si in Al. The increase in microhardness of the Al from 28 to 110 kg/mm^2 appears to result from the formation of a solid Mg_2Si solution in Al and of a narrow intermediate layer of a solid solution of Al in Mg_2Si. Notwithstanding the increased hardness of the substituted alloy, its elongation increased by 1.5 times and tensile strength decreased by 25% compared with the initial cast alloy. Substitution of a lower melting alloy for the eutectic in Cu-Al alloys decreased their hardness and tensile strength by 10—25 and 5—15%, respectively, and improved their ductility by 2.5 times. In addition to the changes (not specified) in the specific resistivity and thermal coefficient, the coefficient of linear expansion of substituted Mg-Si alloys

L 18375-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005821

decreased by about 10% in the 20—3500 range, and of Cu-Al alloys, by 5—8% in the 20—4000 range. Further improvement in the mechanical properties and ductility of substituted alloys is believed feasible by improved substitution techniques and investigation of other substitution phases. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Oct62 DATE ACQ: 11Sep63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 3/4?

ACCESSION NR: AT4009501 S/2509/63/000/014/0147/0154

AUTHOR: Savitskiy, Ye. M.; Kim, T. A.

TITLE: Changing the structure and mechanical properties of alloys based on metallic compounds by substitution of low-melting components

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy*, no. 14, 1963. Metallurgiya, metallovedeniye, fiziko-khimicheskiye metody* issledovaniya, 147-154

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, metallic compound, low-melting alloying element, alloy structure, alloy mechanical property, eutectic, eutectic substitution, aluminum, aluminum copper alloy, magnesium silicon alloy, aluminum nickel alloy, aluminum tin alloy, aluminum zinc alloy

ABSTRACT: Thousands of metallic compounds are presently known which are of both practical and theoretical interest in view of their desirable metallic properties (hardness, refractoriness, acid resistance, etc.) but which cannot be used in pure form due to extreme brittleness at room temperature. It is possible to create more useful alloys by combining the hardness of the metallic compounds with the plasticity of other metals and alloys, this being especially true in the case of eutectic systems. The present study was designed to determine the possibility of improving the mechanical properties of metallic compounds by replacing the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4009501

eutectic with a more plastic component. Experiments were carried out with brittle systems consisting of 79% Mg and 21% Si, or of 47% Cu and 53% Al, in which the eutectic was replaced by pure Al or Al-Sn and Al-Zn alloys; for comparison, experiments were also done with the plastic alloy consisting of 80% Al and 20% Ni. The technique of replacing the eutectic is described in detail and the vacuum apparatus designed for this purpose is shown in the Enclosure. The alloys obtained were then subjected to hot pressing (350-500C, 40-50 kg/mm^2, 80% compression) and tested for mechanical properties. Microphotography was also employed to reveal changes in alloy structure after substitution. The data obtained showed that the plasticity of the Cu-Al alloys was increased 3-fold by substitution with 75-80% Sn and 25-20% Al, while the ultimate strength was almost doubled and the hardness was not significantly changed. The plasticity and ultimate strength of the Mg-Si alloy was increased 1.2 times by substitution with pure Al, with an insignificant decrease in hardness. The properties of the Ni-Al alloy were not significantly altered by substitution of the eutectic with either pure Al or an Al-Cu alloy. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Metallurgical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 25Jan64 ENCL: 01

Card 2/3 SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000

ACCESSION NR: AT4009501

ENCLOSURE: 01

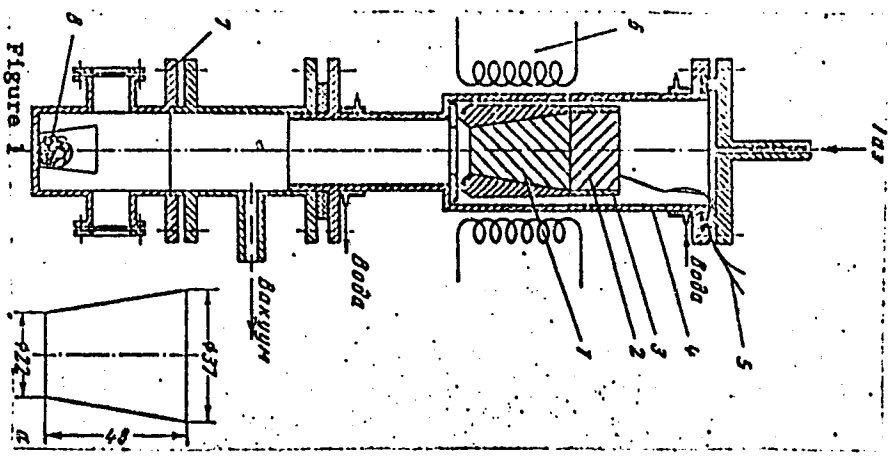

Figure 1. Schematic view of the vacuum apparatus for introduction of low-melting components into alloys. a - dimensions of the experimental specimen; 1 - original alloy; 2 - substituting alloy; 3 - container for the substituting alloy; 4 - stainless steel pipe; 5 - thermocouple; 6 - electric furnace; 7 - receptacle for the displaced component; 8 - displaced component.

Card 3/3

L 4440-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/GS
ACC NR: AT5023100 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0255/0260

AUTHOR: Savitskiy, Ye. M.; Kim, T. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the changes in the microstructure and mechanical and electrical properties of copper-aluminum and magnesium-silicon alloy with substitution of the eutectic

SOURCE: Problemy bol'shoy metallurgii i fizicheskoy khimii novykh splavov (Problems of large-scale metallurgy and physical chemistry of new alloys); k 100-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya akademika M. A. Pavlova. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 255-260

TOPIC TAGS: copper alloy, aluminum containing alloy, magnesium alloy, silicon containing alloy, alloy eutectic, eutectic substitution, substituted eutectic alloy, alloy structure, alloy mechanical property

ABSTRACT: The effect of substitution of low-melting eutectic on the structure and mechanical properties of copper-aluminum and magnesium-silicon alloys has been investigated. In binary Cu-Al alloys containing 40—50 wt% Cu, the eutectic which contained 33% Cu and 67% Al was substituted by alloys containing 75—80% Zn and 20—25% Al. In binary Mg-Si alloys containing 77—83 wt% Mg, the eutectic consisting of 98.6% Mg and 1.4% Si was substituted by 99.99% pure Al. Cu-Al and Mg-Si alloys with the substituted eutectics were solution heat treated at 375—400 and 400C and tempered at 250

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L 4440-66

ACC NR: AT5023100

and 190C, respectively, and then extruded at 350—450C with a reduction of 80%. In all investigated alloys, substitution of the eutectics resulted in sharp changes in the microstructure and properties. The Mg_2Si and $CuAl_2$ crystals of Mg-Si and Cu-Al alloys, respectively, were surrounded by a solid solution of Mg_2Si in Al in the first case, and by a 75 Zn + 25 Al alloy in the second. Substitution of the eutectic decreased the hardness 10—25% in Cu-Al and up to 25% in Mg-Si alloys. The corresponding increases in the elongation were 2.5 and 1.5 times those of the initial alloys. In all alloys, the electric resistivity increased, but its temperature coefficient decreased 50% in the 20—100C range. The mutual solubility of the liquid alloy and solid crystals of the base alloy had a significant effect on the mechanical properties of alloys with substituted eutectics. The experimental results showed that the method of substitution of alloy components opens wide possibilities for controlling the structure and the mechanical and electrical properties of alloys. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables. [MS]

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 19May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4126

Card 2/2

L 29792-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/JG/GD/RM/JH

ACC NR: AT6016411 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0065/0069

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, Yo. M.; Kim, T. A.

56
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the structure and properties of alloys of the system magnesium--tin derived by the eutectic exchange method

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Metallovedaniye legkikh splavov (Metallography of light alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 65-69

TOPIC TAGS: alloy phase diagram, magnesium ~~containing~~ alloy, tin ~~containing~~ alloy, plexiglass, tin base alloy, metal property, electric resistance

ABSTRACT: The effect of exchanging the liquid eutectic composition in the system Mg--Sn by Sn and plexiglass on the properties of the resulting alloys was investigated. The investigation supplements earlier results of Yo. M. Savitskiy and T. A. Kim (Izv. AN SSSR, OTN, Metallurgiya i gornoye delo. M., 1963, str. 89). A schematic of the experimental installation is presented (see Fig. 1). The microstructure, electrical resistance, density, microhardness, strength limit during compression, and the relative contraction during compression of the exchanged alloys were determined. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables. The best eutectic exchangers in the system Mg--Sn are an alloy containing 84--90% Sn, and the optimum exchange temperature interval is 250--280C. By exchanging the

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L 29792-66

ACC NR: AT6016411

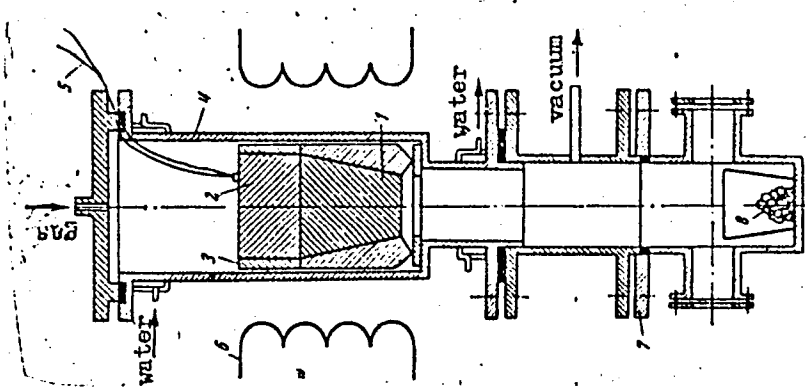


Fig. 1. Schematic of the vacuum installation for the exchange of the eutectic in alloys. 1 - initial alloy; 2 - replacing alloy; 3 - separable container; 4 - stainless steel pipe; 5 - thermocouple; 6 - electric furnace; 7 - eutectic collector; 8 - displaced eutectic.

eutectic with plexiglass, alloys are obtained which possess very high specific electrical resistance. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Sep65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

KIM, T.A.

Materials on the ecology of the tamarisk gerbil (Meriones tamariscinus Pall.) in the Kyzyl Kum. Zool. zhur. 39 no.5:759-765 My '60.

1. Chair of Zoology, Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical Institute.
(Kyzyl Kum—Gerbils)

KIM, T.A.

Distribution of chaffinches in Krasnoyarsk Territory. Uch. zap. Kras. gos. ped. inst. 15:223-224 '59. (MIRA 14:12)
(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Chaffinches)

KIM, T.A.

Notes on birds of the Kem' Valley. Uch. zap. Kras. gos. ped. inst. 15:215-222 '59. (MIRA 14:12)
(Kem' Valley--Birds)

KIM, T.A.

Ecology of the northern pika (Ochotona alpina hyperborea Pallas) in the Eastern Sayans. Uch. zap. Kras. gos. ped. inst. 15:207-213 '59. (MIRA 14:12)

(Sayan Mountains--Pikas)

KIM, T.A., kand.biol.nauk

Myotis mystacinus near Krasnoyarsk. Priroda 50 no. 3:105 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Krasnoyarskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Bats)

KIM, T. A.

Dissertation: "Mammals of the Northern and Western Kyzyl-Kum, Mainly the Agricultural Regions." Cand Biol Sci, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Geologiya/Geografiya, Moscow, Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

KIM, T.A.; PAKULOV, V.A.

Results of quantitative estimation of passerine birds in the Manskoye Belogor'ye, Eastern Sayans. Uch. zap. Kras. gos. ped. inst. 15:257-263 '59. (MIRA 14:12)
(Manskoye Belogor'ye--Passeriformes)

KIM, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHELKOVNIKOV, S., inzh.

Durability of elevators. Muk.-elev. prom. 29 no.2:12-15 F '63.
(MIRA 16:8)
(Grain elevators)

KIM, V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Silos of precast reinforced concrete. Muk.-elev. prom. 25 no.11: 26 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
(Grain elevators) (Reinforced concrete construction)

GLEBOVA, M.Ye.; GERTSOVICH, G.B., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; KARYAGIN, I.D., red.; KIM, V.A., red.; POSPELOV, Yu.S., vedushchiy red.; TIMOKHIN, I., tekhn.red.

[Economic development of the Korean People's Democratic Republic; brief economic review] Razvitie ekonomiki Koreiskoi Narodno-Demokraticheskoi Respubliki; kratkii ekonomicheskii obzor. Moskva, Vses. institut nauchn. i tekhn.informatsii, 1959. 88 p. (Tekhniko-ekonomicheskie obzory po stranam narodnoi demokratii) (MIRA 12:12)
(Korea, North--Economic conditions)

ALEKSEYEV, N.P., inzh.; KIM, V.A., inzh.; SPIVAKOV, M.S., inzh.

Efficient designs of reusable tower-crane tracks. Biul.tekh. inform. 5 no.2:28-29 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

Kim V. A.

IVANOV, A.K., inzh.; DROZD, V.P., inzh.; ALEKSEYEV, N.P., inzh.; KIM, V., inzh.

Reinforced concrete roof for housing construction. Biul. tekh. inform. 4 no.4:14-16 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Roofing, Concrete)

DOSYMBEKOV, Sultan Nazarovich; KIN, V.A., doktor yurid. nauk, otv. red.; LEVIN, M.L., red.

[State administration of industry in the Kazakh S.S.R.] Gosudarstvennoe upravlenie promyshlennost'iu v Kazakhskoi SSR. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kazakh.SSR, 1964. 253 p. (MIRA 17:9)

KIM, Vladimir Aleksandrovich

[Role of rural and village workers' deputies in developing collective farm stockbreeding; practices of rural and village Soviets in some provinces of Kazakhstan] Rol' sel'skikh i aul'nykh Sovetov deputatov trudiashchikhsia v razvitii kolkhoznogo zhivotnovodstva; na opyte raboty sel'skikh i aul'nykh Sovetov neskol'kikh oblastei Kazakhskoi SSR. Alma-Ata, Akademiia nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1956. 125 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Kazakhstan--Stock and stockbreeding)

KAYUPOV, A.K.; KIM, V.A.; KUNAYEV, D.S.

Genesis of quartzites in the Maybulak ore-bearing region.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser.geol. no.2:97-105 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Maybulak region (Kazakhstan)--Ore deposits)

Kim, V. A.

USSR / Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics. F-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol, No 6, 25 March, 1957, 21854

Author : Kim, V.A.
Inst :
Title : The Bactericidal Action of Albomycin on Diptheria Bacillus.

Orig Pub: Zdravookhr. Kazakhstana, 1955, No 10, 37-38

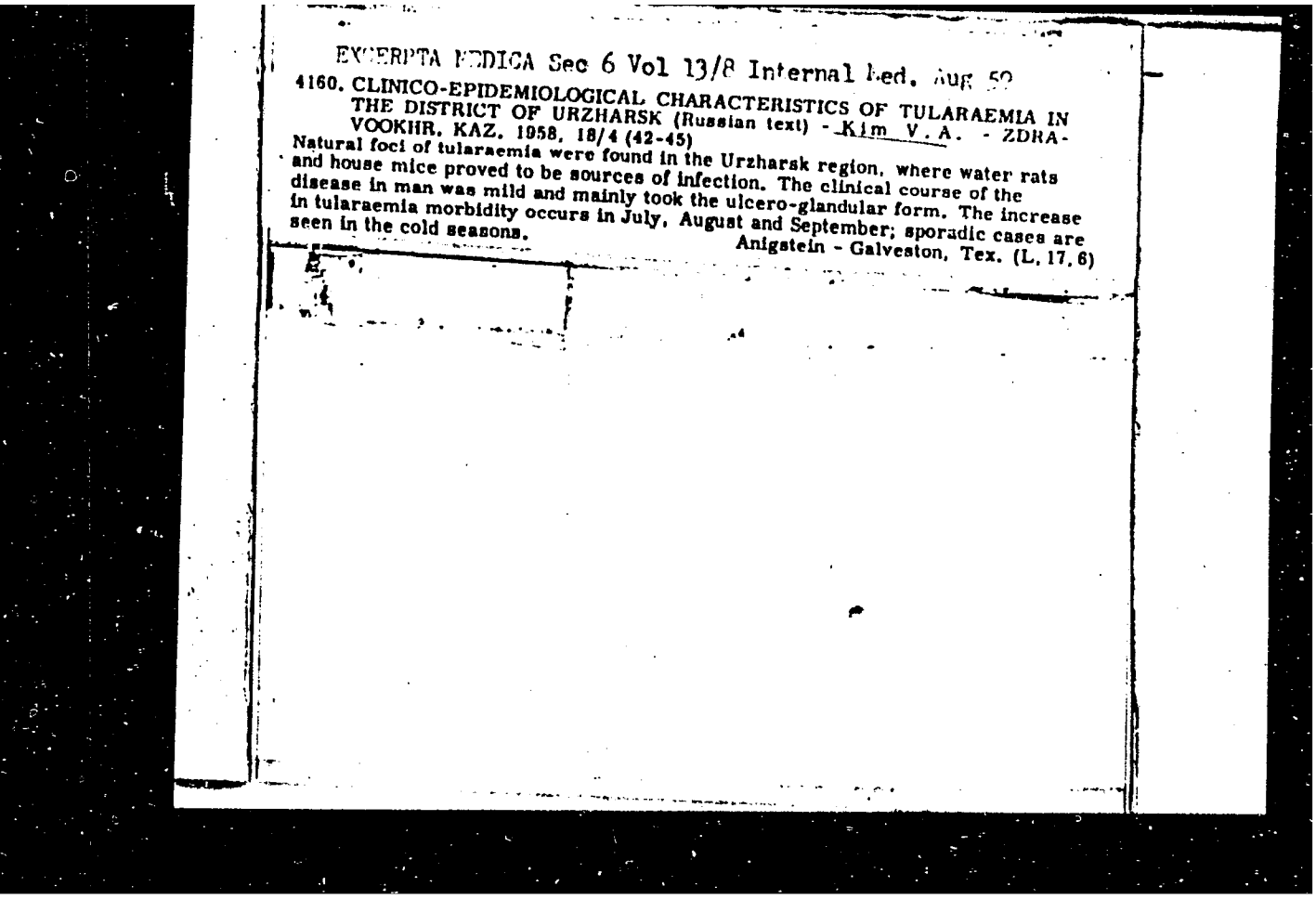
Abstract: Albomycin inhibits diptheria bacillus multiplication in vitro. After a 6 - 12 hour contact of microbes with the antibiotic, they did not multiply when seeded on blood agar. It is assumed that oxblood serum causes a weakening of albomycin bactericidal activity.

Card : 1/1

Kim, V.A. EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol.12/8 Pediatrics Aug 58

2317. PROPHYLACTIC VALUE OF PENICILLIN IN SCARLET FEVER NIDI (Russian text) Kim V. A. ZDRAVOOKH. KAZAKH. 1956, 6 (35-40)

Seventy-five schoolchildren and 40 pre-school-children who had been in contact with cases of scarlet fever were subjected to prophylactic treatment with penicillin (aqueous solution containing 500 U. per 1 ml.). Five to six drops per day were given intranasally for 3 days. This treatment was begun after the first case of scarlet fever in the school; it failed to give positive results since some of the treated children contracted scarlet fever. Another group of children were given larger doses of penicillin (800 U. per 1 ml., given for 5 days) with better results: in the course of a month none of these 70 children contracted scarlet fever. (S)



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/8 Internal Med. Aug 59

4160. CLINICO-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TULARAEMIA IN THE DISTRICT OF URZHARSK (Russian text) - Kim V. A. - ZDRAVOOKHR. KAZ. 1958, 18/4 (42-45)

Natural foci of tularaemia were found in the Urzharsk region, where water rats and house mice proved to be sources of infection. The clinical course of the disease in man was mild and mainly took the ulcero-glandular form. The increase in tularaemia morbidity occurs in July, August and September; sporadic cases are seen in the cold seasons.

Anigstein - Galveston, Tex. (L, 17, 6)

KIM, V.

Some problems in the epidemiology of whooping cough in Kazakhstan; author's abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 10:97-98 O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KAZAKHSTAN—WHOOPING COUGH)

-KIM, V.

Some problems in the epidemiology and prevention of whooping cough in children's institutions. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no. 4:53-58 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry epidemiologii (zav. - professor I.K. Karakulov) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ALMA-ATA—WHOOPING COUGH)

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